

LABOR CLASHION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXVI

San Francisco, March 12, 1937

No. 6

Iniquitous Ordinance Repealed by Citizenry At Tuesday's Election

The highlight of last Tuesday's special election was the repeal of the twenty-year-old anti-picketing ordinance, for which union labor of San Francisco carried on a vigorous campaign. The vote was 77,421 for and 68,249 against.

Proposition No. 20, prohibiting billboards in the vicinity of the Bay Bridge, which the Labor Council opposed, was defeated by a substantial majority.

Much disappointment was expressed at the defeat of Charter Amendment No. 1, which would have provided revenue bonds for the acquisition of an electric power distributing system by the city. This was the result of one of the most vigorous and unscrupulous campaigns for the defeat of a proposal on the ballot ever conducted at a local election.

A comparatively light vote was polled, that for and against repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance being 145,670, and for and against the revenue bonds 144,017.

The vote by assembly districts on power revenue bonds and repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance was:

CHARTER AMENDMENT 1 (Revenue Bonds)

Assembly District	Yes	No
20	6,095	4,408
21	6,947	5,075
22	10,539	13,170
23	8,383	6,198
24	7,772	7,782
25	7,841	11,277
26	7,729	7,211
27	3,920	10,233
28	6,431	12,006

ORDINANCE No. 19 (Anti-Picketing Repeal)

Assembly District	Yes	No
20	6,991	4,049
21	9,248	3,076
22	11,397	12,792
23	10,220	4,674
24	9,589	6,152
25	9,198	10,197
26	8,998	6,155
27	4,125	10,187
28	7,589	11,127

Charter Amendments

- No. 1—Revenue bonds. Yes, 65,688; No, 77,614.
 No. 2—Cash reserve funds. Yes, 76,649; No, 51,096.
 No. 3—Health service system. Yes, 76,169; No, 56,425.
 No. 4—Public Welfare Department. Yes, 82,107; No, 46,179.
 No. 5—Institutional help under civil service. Yes, 86,354; No, 44,039.
 No. 6—Control of harbor. Yes, 87,811; No, 39,537.
 No. 7—Pensions for Police Department. Yes, 66,090; No, 74,350.
 No. 8—Positions in treasurer's office. Yes, 77,472; No, 51,136.
 No. 9—Contractors' working conditions on public work. Yes, 48,837; No, 76,017.

No. 10—Permits and inspections. Yes, 79,086; No, 46,990.

No. 11—Disposition of utility funds. Yes, 70,639; No, 51,789.

No. 12—Police Department reorganization. Yes, 74,518; No, 54,394.

No. 13—Permit city commissioners to cite citizens. Yes, 41,987; No, 79,361.

No. 14—Limitation on special assessments. Yes, 41,250; No, 80,283.

No. 15—Zoning and set-back lines. Yes, 34,731; No, 84,873.

No. 16—Increasing pay of supervisors. Yes, 42,241; No, 91,219.

No. 17—Franchises. Yes, 44,684; No, 75,526.

No. 18—Improvement of utilities. Yes, 56,494; No, 65,610.

Ordinances

No. 19—Repeal of anti-picketing ordinance. Yes, 77,421; No, 68,249.

No. 20—Prohibiting billboards near Bay Bridge. Yes, 65,315; No, 76,436.

N. Y. Dress Manufacturer Violates Union Agreement—Pays Large Fine

Collection of \$20,000 from the Kaplan & Elias Dress Company, in settlement of union claims for under-payment of workers and other violations of a collective agreement was announced in New York by Julius Hochman, general manager of the Joint Board of the Dressmakers' Union. The latest payment by Kaplan & Elias brings the total paid by the firm for violations of its agreement with the union to \$54,100.

The present case grew out of investigations showing that Kaplan & Elias had been underpaying its workers and violating the agreement in shops at Woonsocket, R. I., and Harrisburg, Pa. There were additional charges that a number of contractors producing garments for Kaplan & Elias had been underpaying their workers.

DISCHARGE BOOK COMPROMISE

The merchant marine committee of the lower house of Congress has approved unanimously a compromise measure designed to end the dispute between rival maritime unions over Government-issued continuous discharge books for seamen.

Thanks to Voters

The following statement was given to the press Tuesday night by Clarence King, secretary of the Committee for Repeal of the Anti-Picketing Ordinance and director of the campaign, and Fred West, assistant campaign director:

"The General Campaign Committee for the Repeal of the Anti-Picketing Ordinance extends its thanks to those progressive citizens of San Francisco who have acted to take this twenty-year-old ordinance off the statutes.

"San Francisco now stands with other leading cities in the United States that recognize labor's rights as laid down by the United States Supreme Court.

"Labor pledges itself to discharge this new responsibility with every consideration for the general public of San Francisco. Labor takes this obligation with a high purpose and a determination to use it for the good of the city."

Chrysler and Hudson Automobile Plants Are Shut Down by Strikes

As "sit-down" strikes closed twelve Detroit automobile plants this week and threw more than sixty-five thousand workers out of jobs, Governor Frank Murphy of Michigan cut short his Florida vacation and was returning to Detroit.

The governor planned to arrive either Tuesday or Wednesday. Whether he would make himself available as a mediator in the new strikes closing Chrysler and Hudson plants, as he did in the recent nation-wide General Motors strike, was not revealed.

Announcement of his return to Michigan came soon after Chrysler Corporation's Highland Park plant closed, making the strike against Hudson and Chrysler production complete except for minor divisions.

Richard Frankenstein, organizational director of the United Automobile Workers, advised the governor's secretary by telephone that the union would welcome any intervention by the governor.

Chrysler officials told the press that in view of the fact that further conferences with the union are contemplated no mediation was needed.

Meanwhile it was announced that a temporary settlement had been reached in a strike which closed Fisher body plant No. 1 in Flint, throwing 7000 men temporarily out of work. Demands for adjustments in wage minimums were to be negotiated with the management at a later conference.

The Highland Park "sit-down" strike closed the last assembly line in the two major motor car organizations as the union pressed plans to enforce their demands for sole collective bargaining rights.

Aluminum and Saw Workers' Unions Granted Substantial Pay Increases

The Aluminum Company of America has granted a 10 per cent increase, effective March 1, to the 20,000 employees in its fourteen plants, scattered from Pennsylvania to California. Company spokesmen estimate that the action will add \$3,000,000 to the annual payroll, and say that it is the third wage boost in sixteen months.

D. T. Cravatt, president of the Aluminum Workers' Union at New Kensington, Pa., says that the employees voted to demand a flat 20 per cent increase.

"The company got wind of it and beat us to it," he said. "We feel that perhaps the raise approximates what we would have gained through negotiations."

Henry Disston & Sons, makers of saws, granted a 10 per cent raise to its 2000 men at Tacony, Pa. This also was an attempt of the management to beat the men to the punch; but not quite so successful as that of the Aluminum Company.

Workers in the Disston plant, members of Lodge 1073 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, notified the company earlier the same day that their union represented a majority of the workers in the plant, and asked for the opening of collective bargaining. The union intends to press this demand, to ask for a 25 per cent boost in wages, formal recognition of the union, forty-hour week, time and a half for overtime, seniority and increase of safety provisions.

'New Labor Militancy' Discussed by Dr. Cross

"If the employers of the United States wish to retain a system of private property in the United States they must take a different attitude from that of the past in regard to the treatment of their working staffs."

This was one of the striking statements of Dr. Ira B. Cross, professor of economics at the University of California, in the course of an address before the Commonwealth Club of California last week, in which he told the members that "employers now granting wage increases to stop unionization are too late."

The topic of Dr. Cross was "Gentlemen, Be Seated! The Sit-Down Strike!"

The noted educator drew a lesson for San Francisco in the "new militancy of labor." He charged that the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce "has done nothing of a constructive character to improve conditions in San Francisco and the Industrial Association, with its union busting, has secured no results in spite of a huge war chest and years of fighting." Dr. Cross continued:

City Without Labor Troubles

"San Francisco can be made a city without labor troubles of any consequence if the business men of San Francisco have the will and the courage to do so, but such a step will require the abandonment of the old attitude of the employers of San Francisco toward organized labor, the abandonment of the spirit of antagonism and the adoption of a healthy spirit of co-operation."

"Best of all, it can be made to pay huge dollar dividends, whereas the past policy has resulted only in the wasted expenditure of hundreds of thousands or millions of dollars."

"Isn't a new policy worth trying?"

"Times have changed. Labor has some rights today. It is time that the employers of San Francisco recognized the rights of collective bargaining and co-operated with labor. Labor is organ-

ized and will continue to be organized. The old antagonism, the old methods, have failed. Why not try the new method of co-operation?"

To Develop New Spirit

"The waterfront is still a sore spot in San Francisco industrial and commercial life. Neither side has confidence in the other. It is time for some people to step aside in order that a new spirit may be developed."

"What can be done? The Chamber of Commerce should bring Christie Thomas, manager of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, to San Francisco for several weeks of lectures. Bring in big men to study the situation and recommend changes. Study the garment trades, the railway mediation board."

Professor Cross declared that the automobile strike was a "victory for the sit-downers."

"They secured," he said, "the first recognition of the rights of the workers to bargain collectively, union recognition in twenty plants for six months—six months in which to unionize the rest of the workers—and the right to wear union buttons."

"A Feeling of Power"

"We must recognize the new militancy of labor. The sit-down to the men appears to be dramatic, thrilling. They remain in control of the plant. A few men can start one. It gives the workers a feeling of power."

"The sit-down is a social affair. The workers talk, get acquainted. Meetings can be held of all the strikers."

On the other side Professor Cross presented the following objections to the sit-down strike:

"It is a weapon of the minority, as was the sabotage of the I. W. W. It is a dangerous tool—can be started any time by a few hotheads."

Workers' Property Right in Job

"Ours is a society based on private property. Our courts and laws have been concerned primarily with protecting the rights of private property rather than of labor. Under our laws labor has no right to his job. Legally it is not his private property, yet he thinks it is. We can not understand much of our labor troubles unless we appreciate that fact."

"During the last century labor has obtained many rights, to strike, boycott, picket, vote and hold office. All this has meant encroachment upon the old concept of private property. Should the worker be given a property right in his job? I will leave that for you to answer."

Don't shift the responsibility of buying union-made products on the other brother.

Injunction Denied in San Jose Laundry Case

The Laundry Workers' Union of San Jose is rejoicing over what it terms a decided victory over the Laundry Owners' Association of that city, by the rendering of a decision by Judge J. J. Trabucco denying an injunction to Harry Bertain, owner of the San Jose Laundry, to prohibit three former employees from soliciting laundry for other Santa Clara County laundries.

The case grew out of the strike of the laundry workers of the Garden City some months ago, during which employees of the struck laundries engaged to work for firms which were fair to the Laundry Workers' Union. It involves the attempt of a racketeer to induce the laundry owners to defy the unions and carry on business on a non-union basis, with the racketeer collecting a percentage of each employers' receipts as payment for his efforts to disrupt the union.

The decision, while not entirely satisfactory to the union, is regarded as a victory against members of the Laundry Owners' Association.

Judge Trabucco's ruling on the three suits he took under advisement was as follows:

"Plaintiff's motion to strike out evidence is granted. Judgment is for defendant in each case; however, defendants must not molest or interfere with list of customers belonging to the plaintiff which was secured by the plaintiff at his own expense, while defendants were employees of plaintiff. Each party is to pay his own costs."

The evidence which Judge Trabucco ordered struck out of the record was testimony that Bertain is a member of the Laundry Owners' Association, according to Attorney Elmer D. Jensen, attorney for the defendants.

Clement, Guthrie and Vasallo, the defendants, saw in the decision a legal means provided them to continue to earn a livelihood in the laundry business in San Jose.

Bertain, who bought their laundry routes May 1, 1934, induced them to sign an agreement that for the rest of their natural lives they would solicit laundry in Santa Clara County only for his firm, according to their answers to his injunction complaint.

Judge Trabucco refused to enforce this agreement as "contrary to public policy."


Bertain brought his suit after the three route solicitors sought employment as route solicitors last July 16, during the peak of the laundry workers' strike. They claimed they were forced to seek other connections because Bertain refused to provide fair working conditions for them.

JUST LIKE CLOCKS

Laws and institutions are constantly tending to gravitate. Like clocks, they must be occasionally cleansed, and wound up, and set to true time.—Henry Ward Beecher.

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Claims Legislature Has Pardoning Power

By a vote of 45 to 28, the Assembly of the State Legislature approved last Wednesday a resolution granting a "full and complete pardon" for Tom Mooney.

Action of the Assembly was taken in spite of rulings by Attorney General Webb and Fred B. Wood, state legislative counsel, that the Legislature has no power to grant the proposed pardon.

The resolution now goes to the Senate for action.

The claim that the State Legislature has no power to pardon convicted men serving time in state penitentiaries, which arose in connection with a bill now before the Assembly of the California Legislature, is ably contested by Herbert Resner, secretary of the San Francisco Bay Area A. F. of L. Committee for the Freedom of Mooney and Billings, convicted of participation in the Preparedness Day bombing of 1916.

In a letter to the San Francisco "Chronicle" criticizing that publication for an article maintaining the lack of power of the Legislature to exercise the pardoning power, Resner says:

Implied Power of Legislature

"The constitution of California provides that neither the governor nor the Legislature shall have power to grant pardons . . . in any case where the convict has been twice convicted of a felony unless upon the written recommendation of a majority of the judges of the Supreme Court. It follows, therefore, by implication, that the Legislature has power to pardon a person only once convicted of a felony. Particularly has the Legislature the power to pardon where the power is not expressly prohibited to it under the principle that the Legislature has all powers not denied it. Where the constitution is silent the Legislature has all the powers of the British Parliament, which has the power to pardon. And still further, the pardoning power of California is not vested in the governor. Since the governor does not have the power exclusively by constitutional provision, it follows from this and the other facts set out above that the Legislature has equal power to pardon.

"Also, the only cases decided by the California courts which apply in this situation intimate that the Legislature does have the power to pardon. See Calif. Highway Comm. vs. Indus. Accident Comm., 200 Cal. 44."

Unions Forward Petitions

Among the organizations which have adopted resolutions calling upon the Legislature "to grant a full and complete pardon for Tom Mooney" and have forwarded them to the proper authorities are the following:

Alaska Fishermen's Union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers No. 266, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, Divisions 1004, 518 and 818, American Federation of Government Employees, Lodge 236, Automobile Mechanics' Union No. 1305, Bakery Wagon Drivers and Salesmen No. 484, Bartenders' Union No. 41, California People's Legislative Conference, Cap Makers' Union No. 9, Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers' Union No. 17960, Construction and General Laborers' Union No. 261, Depart-

ment Store Employees' Union, International Association of Machinists No. 68, International Fur Workers' Union No. 79, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union No. 66, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union No. 213, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union No. 101, International Molders' Union No. 164, Bottlers' Union No. 293, Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 80, Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers' Association, Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 226, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco Bay Area A. F. of L. Committee for the Freedom of Mooney and Billings, San Francisco Labor Council, Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 216 of Oakland, Ship Scalers' Union No. 38-100, I. L. A., Stove Mounters' International Union of Newark, Plumbers and Steam Fitters' Union No. 442, Warehousemen's Union No. 38-44, I. L. A., Waiters and Dairy Lunch Men's Union No. 30, Window Cleaners' Union No. 44 and Butchers' Union No. 115.

OPPORTUNITY IN MUSIC

To give opportunity for musical education to larger numbers, the San Francisco Music Project School is offering new classes in piano, voice, string and woodwind technique at 400 Steiner street. Enrollment is restricted to individuals and members of families connected with the Works Progress Administration.

Union Wins Long Fight

A strike which lasted 158 days, involving 150 members of the Federal Miscellaneous Workers' Union of Oakland and the Warehousemen's Union, was ended this week, according to announcement of officials of the U. S. L. battery plant and representatives of the employees.

The plant was to be reopened immediately.

Manuel Duarte, shop steward and chairman of the employees' negotiating committee, representing the Federal Miscellaneous Workers' Union, and P. F. Brown, treasurer of the company, reported the terms of settlement included a forty-hour week, 8 to 10 cents an hour increase in wages, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays and a week's vacation with pay for the 150 employees of the plant.

The same accord was reached with members of the Warehousemen's Union. The strike was called September 28.

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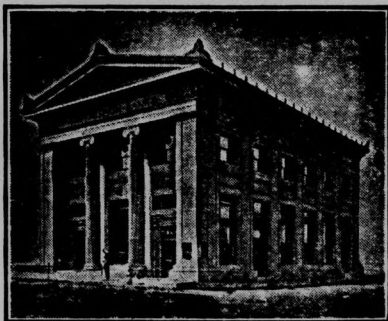
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Scale Negotiations in Butter, Egg Industry

Unless negotiations now being conducted with employers in the wholesale butter and egg industry on the subject of wages, hours and working conditions are satisfactorily concluded three hundred and fifty men and women employed in the industry will go on strike next Monday morning, it was announced this week by Milton S. Maxwell, business manager for Butchers' Union No. 115.

After a series of negotiations lasting three months an offer made by the employers has been rejected by the union members, Maxwell reported.

Forty cents an hour was offered women workers. The union asks for 50 cents an hour with a forty-hour week. Skilled workers, according to Maxwell, were to receive 65 cents under the contract submitted by the employers, with the union holding out for 70 cents an hour, with a forty-hour week guaranteed.

Unskilled male employees were offered 58 cents an hour. This has been accepted by the organization.

UNIONS ATTACK BLACKLIST SYSTEM

The British Columbia District Council of Lumber and Saw Mill Workers and the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council have adopted a strong resolution demanding the abolition of the blacklist system by many operators in the lumber industry and urging that the right of collective bargaining be recognized. It is claimed that lumber operators are still using the blacklist system extensively to prevent their employees from establishing labor unions.

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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Telephone Market 0056

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

CHAS. A. DERRY
Editor and Manager



SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies05

Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1937

"Government of Laws, Not of Men"

In one of his famous "fireside chats" on Tuesday evening President Roosevelt, speaking over a nation-wide radio hook-up, discussed his program for reorganization of the Supreme Court, "to save the Constitution from the court and the court from itself."

"We must find a way to take an appeal from the Supreme Court to the Constitution itself," he said. "We want a Supreme Court which will do justice under the Constitution—not over it. In our courts we want a government of laws, not of men."

"I want—as all Americans want—an independent judiciary as proposed by the framers of the Constitution. That means a Supreme Court that will enforce the Constitution as written—that will refuse to amend the Constitution by the arbitrary exercise of judicial power—amendment by judicial sayso. It does not mean a judiciary so independent that it can deny the existence of facts universally recognized."

Answering critics who had accused him of a desire to "pack" the court, the President said:

"If by that phrase the charge is made that I would appoint, and the Senate would confirm, justices worthy to sit beside present members of the court who understand modern conditions—that I will appoint justices who will not undertake to override the judgment of the Congress on legislative policy—that I will appoint justices who will act as justices and not as legislators—if the appointment of such justices can be called 'packing the courts,' then I say that I, and with me the vast majority of the American people, favor doing just that thing—now."

"Fundamentally, in the future, if the American people can not trust the Congress it elects to refrain from abuse of our constitutional usages, democracy will have failed far beyond the importance to it of any kind of precedent concerning the judiciary."

Not a Puzzle

Between 1929 and 1936 this is what happened to A. T. & T., world's largest corporation: Number of employees fell from 456,682 to 294,362; wages paid fell from \$676,543,312 to \$475,000,000; dividends rose from \$116,378,371 to \$168,081,179.

This is not a puzzle contest, but if you study this picture carefully you'll see where our next depression is coming from.—"Philadelphia Record."

Modern Canutes who would hold back the tide of social change fail to realize the rising tide springs from the fundamental yearnings of men for more abundant living.—Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam.

A Task Well Performed

Coupled with the elation felt by union labor and its friends in San Francisco because of the splendid majority given in last Tuesday's special election for Proposition No. 19 (repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance) is a feeling of keen regret that the voters failed to adopt Proposition No. 1, the purpose of which was to provide funds for a municipal distribution system for Hetch Hetchy power in the city.

Defeat of Proposition No. 20, which also was largely due to labor's efforts, likewise is a matter for congratulation. This proposition would have prohibited advertising contrivances within a certain radius of the Bay bridge, and beside invading property rights would have eliminated considerable labor.

The General Campaign Committee for the Repeal of the Anti-Picketing Ordinance, and especially its able and energetic secretary, Clarence King, and his assistant, Fred West, deserve the highest commendation of the San Francisco trade union movement for their brilliant and efficient conduct of the campaign. No one could have rendered more whole-hearted service in behalf of a cause than did these workers.

The repeal of this vicious, un-American anti-picketing ordinance will give renewed zeal and confidence to union workers. It never was intended as anything less than a strike-breaking measure, and the verdict of the voters discredited the false claims made for its retention.

Walsh-Healey Act and Steel

The decision of Congress to enact the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Bill into law was definitely influenced by the solid backing given the measure by the American Federation of Labor, William Green, president of the Federation, declared at a press conference. He said the mandatory forty-hour week provision of the act for contracts for government work was undoubtedly the major influence which persuaded the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and some thirteen other steel companies to grant their employees shorter hours and increased wages.

"I think I can definitely state," Green asserted, "that the forty-hour week which has just been granted is directly traceable to the enactment of the Walsh-Healey act."

Pointing out that the navy's need for metal was imperative, he said "the steel companies were in a difficult position because they could not meet the requirements under the forty-eight-hour week."

In addition, the A. F. of L. chief declared, the steel companies had feared that charges of collusion would be brought against them for their refusal to bid on steel for the navy and that it was evident public opinion was being aroused because of the navy's position, which was headed toward curtailment of its construction program because of lack of steel.

He said the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, at its recent quarterly meeting in Washington, instructed him to take up with Attorney General Cummings the question of whether the steel companies' boycott of bids for steel was a collusion to violate or get around the Walsh-Healey act.

Questioned regarding the responsibility for the enactment of the act, Green asserted that it was inspired by the American Federation of Labor and that the entire forces of the Federation were mobilized in persuading members of both the Senate and the House of Representatives to vote in favor of the measure.

In this connection it is instructive to note that the 1936 convention of the American Federation of Labor commended the Walsh-Healey act, which, the delegates said, "establishes the principle that those who enjoy the benefits of substantial contracts from the federal government must as-

sure to their employees the privileges of working conditions of at least a minimum American standard."

The convention also favored a reduction in the provision which exempts contracts under \$10,000 from the rules of the act.

"Don't try to learn English grammar by rules if you are over 18. Constant practice in correct speech, without reference to formal drills and abstract laws, is the best way to learn to speak English correctly. The fundamentals of correct speech can be mastered most easily by constant practice in everyday usage."—Miss Maren Elwood, University of California Extension instructor.

This may be orthodox according to modern methods of teaching. But one who is "not an educator" may be pardoned for inquiring how the student is to know he is speaking correctly if he doesn't know the rules of grammar.

The Senate finance committee is planning a study of the advisability of placing the social security program on a "pay as you go" basis instead of its present reserve system. The matter came up in a resolution introduced by Senator Vandenberg of Michigan calling attention to the present reserve fund which will amount to an estimated forty-seven billion dollars by 1939. Sixty life insurance company presidents are stated to be of the opinion the pension plan can be operated with a mere contingent fund.

P. Milton Smith, editor of the Mountain View "Register-Leader," whose vitriolic and blackguardly attacks on President Roosevelt gained for him an unenviable notoriety, has sold the newspaper which he edited for thirty-three years—and to a Democrat. It is probable that his offense against good taste, while it violated no law, disgusted his patrons to such an extent as to make his continuance as publisher unprofitable.

Three government, three employers' and three workers' representatives on the Governing Body of the International Labor Office will represent that body at the conference of textile producing nations which will be held in Washington beginning April 2 at the invitation of President Roosevelt. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will represent the workers of this country at the conference.

The significant developments in the steel industry were anticipated on the New York Stock Exchange, where a boom because of world-wide armaments had been foreseen, and U. S. Steel common reached 119¾ a share. The market value of the big corporation's common stock passed \$1,000,000,000, the highest point since 1931. Other steel shares also soared.

The ferry toll between San Francisco and Sausalito has been reduced to 50 cents for an automobile, driver and four passengers, a difference of 85 cents from the old rate. Records of the State Railroad Commission on hearings in which the ferry company pleaded for higher rates some time ago would make interesting reading now.

The largest income in the history of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. was shown by its annual report for 1936. This is the top holding company through which the Du Ponts exercise their control of General Motors. Over \$44,000,000 of a total income of nearly \$102,000,000 was listed as received from General Motors dividends.

Education takes strange forms in these days. A congressional committee was told last week of a "strip tease" university, at which young women were taught to take off as many clothes as the law allows in an artistic, graceful and provocative manner."

White Collar Workers Awaiting a Charter

By CARMEN LUCIA

Organization among employees of the department stores in San Francisco has been going on for several months and marked progress has been made to date, according to Miss Marion Brown, organizer.

Small groups, started as a result of the Warehousemen's strike last fall in the Woolworth 5-and-10-cent stores, have now grown to large mass meetings held every Wednesday night at the Millinery Workers' Union headquarters, 1067 Market street.

This is the first real concerted effort on the part of organized labor to reach the white collar workers in the stores. The contacts have been made by radio, with circulars and dodgers that have flooded the stores and by personal contact through teams of members going out evenings and visiting the workers at their homes.

The Department Store Employees' Union has engaged H. P. Melnikow to represent them on negotiations and discrimination cases and the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau has also compiled a questionnaire for these workers in an attempt to learn what the hours, wages and conditions prevailing in the stores are.

Information has already been received that workers are receiving in certain instances as low as \$12 per week for nine or nine and one-half hours' work per day. The workers already have expressed a desire to have the quota, bonus and commission system eliminated and a regular basic minimum wage to be established.

Warehousemen have turned over stockroom, shippers and checkers in the stores to the Department Store Employees' Union and merely ask that the minimum wage established by the Warehousemen be maintained.

Assisting Miss Brown is Carmen Lucia, international organizer for the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.

Two cases of discrimination are now pending and every effort to avert a strike is being made by those in charge.

A charter is being awaited by this group, pending the return of Brother Desepte, president of the International Retail Clerks' Protective Association.

All indications are that the white collar workers will soon be working under union conditions through collective bargaining. There is a potential membership of about 10,000 workers in this union. All organized labor is urged to co-operate with the Department Store Employees' Union.

University Extension Course on Contemporary Labor Problems

The University of California Extension Division announces evening classes in "Contemporary Labor Problems" on its March-April schedule. The first meeting, next Monday night at 7 o'clock, will be open to the public and will convene at 540 Powell street.

This particular course will be conducted by John T. Dunlop and will comprise ten sessions at a cost of \$6 for the series. Study subjects will be: The problems of insecurity; workman's compensation, Social Security Act, labor exchanges; the problems of special groups: child labor, women in industry; the problem of industrial disputes; San Francisco maritime situation; the Committee for Industrial Organization, and the role of the government in settling disputes.

Numerous other courses, in a wide range of subjects, are also offered. Detailed information can be had at 540 Powell street, from 11 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. (phone Kearny 0100).

URGE TO SERVE THE PUBLIC

In spite of the general up-swing in private employment during the year 1936, a total of nearly 60,000 persons applied to take state civil service examinations during the year, according to figures given out by William Brownrigg, executive officer of the State Personnel Board. This is only slightly less than the 63,477 persons who applied during 1935.

Warning to Employers Issued By Federal Social Security Board

The depths of iniquity to which some anti-union employers will descend in order to acquire information regarding the union membership of their employees is revealed in a warning issued by the Social Security Board relative to the circulation of unauthorized questionnaires purporting to be demanded by the board and intended to disclose not only the union affiliations of the workers but also their religion and other personal affairs not required for the administration of the Social Security Act.

In announcing the issuance of a warning to employers against this practice the Social Security Board said:

"The only information required of employees by the board is called for on the application for a social security account number, which is labeled 'Form SS-5, Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service.' The forms are now available to all employees who have not filed their applications at local post offices.

"This application blank asks only a few simple questions, such as name, address, sex, color, age, and business address of employer. These answers are necessary for the purpose of identification."

"This form," the board emphasized, "makes no reference to nationality, religion, education, or union affiliation, and when filed with the board is held confidential."

MacDonald Replies to Serious Accusations

Demands for the removal of Timothy A. Reardon, chairman of the State Industrial Accident Commission, and Frank C. MacDonald, member of the commission, have drawn a spirited reply through the newspapers by MacDonald.

The demands for the removal of Reardon and MacDonald were accompanied by charges of incompetence against the two commissioners and an additional charge of nepotism against Reardon. They were made at a convention of the Northern California Association of Fire Chiefs at Rio Vista on Saturday last by State Fire Marshal Jay W. Stevens, who also was responsible for the statement that Reardon had attempted to assign his son and other relatives to important technical positions.

In his statement to the press MacDonald attributed the accusations to "Stevens' personal animosity toward members of the commission."

"Since the disastrous Club Shamrock fire in San Francisco last year," he said, "we have conducted a state-wide campaign to make every place of employment safe for every employee therein.

"Stevens and his group have resisted our efforts, contending we have no jurisdiction and were interfering with other departments. But our efforts have been commended in every section of California and we intend to continue until fire hazards have been eliminated in every place of employment in the state."

MacDonald said Reardon's son, Louis, was the only relative of the commissioner employed in the department, so far as he knew.

Young Reardon, he said, has a civil service rating as a fire technician and was transferred to the commission from Stevens' department several years ago.

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Taxicab Drivers Win Increased Wage Scale

A threatened strike of 800 drivers employed by the Yellow Cab Company was averted through the acceptance by the Chauffeurs' Union of an offer by the company of a new agreement providing for a wage of \$5 a day, to become effective April 1.

The vote by which the offer of the company was accepted was 654 to 45. Acceptance resulted in calling off the proposed strike, which was to have become effective at 5 a. m. Wednesday.

Excepting in the matter of hours it was a complete victory for the Chauffeurs' Union, officials said. Even this was a near victory, because the terms of the agreement require that drivers work eight and one-half hours within nine and one-half hours elapsed time. The agreement also requires that drivers work six days per week.

The company had been paying \$3.50 per day and commissions. Later, the company offered \$4.50 and the drivers held out for the \$5 minimum, which was offered Tuesday night.

The chauffeurs are elated at the successful termination of the negotiations with the company which resulted in the offer made to the union at a meeting with union representatives and cab officials in the office of Mayor Angelo J. Rossi last Monday.

A. F. of L. to Provide Protection For Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

A militant drive to protect the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, from encroachments by other organizations was announced by William Green, president of the Federation, in a telegram to Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, Boston, Mass.

"The American Federation of Labor issued a

charter to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union granting it jurisdiction over all those employed in the boot and shoe manufacturing industry," the telegram said. "No other organization of boot and shoe workers is recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

"Because of this grant of jurisdiction to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union I am officially calling upon you, your associate officers and members of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and all representatives of the American Federation of Labor to fight against and to resist any attempt on the part of any organization to encroach upon the jurisdiction of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

"American Federation of Labor organizers will be assigned to lead in the fight to preserve the integrity and jurisdiction of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

"I personally and officially urge all members of the American Federation of Labor to extend a full measure of co-operation and assistance in this fight which I am asking you to make in order to protect and preserve the jurisdictional rights accorded an international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

Social Credit Plan Is Admitted Failure

Premier William Aberhart of Alberta, Canada, has admitted his failure to establish the social credit program he had promised for Alberta and has asked the voters who elected him to advise him whether to continue in office or resign.

The eighteen-month period since his election, during which he had promised to effect the social credit plan, has come to an end, he said, and "we have been unable to introduce social credit as we had hoped."



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Newspaper Guild Wins Notable Pay Increases

The Newspaper Guild of Lynn, Mass., has negotiated an agreement with the Lynn "Telegram-News" providing 50 per cent increases for a majority of the editorial and news writers, the preferential shop and unqualified union recognition. Under the new scale staff men who were receiving \$25 a week will be paid a minimum of \$40 a week, with a dismissal indemnity of eight weeks' pay after three years' employment. The staff formerly worked a seven-day week, which was cut to a six-day week.

Extension of the forty-hour week to everyone except the managing editor, a 7½ per cent pay raise, and a number of departmental increases in minimum rates have been won for the editorial and news writers of the Akron "Beacon-Journal," Akron, Ohio, by the Newspaper Guild of that city. The forty-hour week extension is reported to bring fourteen "key position" sub-executives into the shortened week area, which was previously limited to non-"key" positions.

One Thousand Chicago Machinists Win Wage Increase Agreements

A substantial raise in wages is announced by the Machinists and Millwrights' Local No. 126, Chicago, Ill. The new agreements, covering about 1000 members engaged in handling and erecting machinery, raise the wages from \$1.37½ an hour to \$1.50 an hour.

The work-week is forty hours, with overtime before 8 a. m. and after 4:30 p. m., and on Saturdays, Sundays and all holidays.

Basic \$6 Daily Wage Demanded By Eastern Soft Coal Miners

Conferences between soft coal operators and United Mine Workers' representatives opened in New York last week with a demand by the miners for a basic wage of \$6 a day instead of the present \$5.50 in the North and \$5.10 in the South. Demanding also guarantees of 200 days' work per year, the miners in effect asked a minimum annual wage of \$1200—and backed up the demand by pointing out that government investigations showed that a minimum of \$1500 a year is needed to support a family.

The miners also want a six-hour day and a thirty-hour week. They demand that the word "ton" be defined as 2000 pounds, not, as in some places, the "long ton" of 2240 pounds.

Charles P. O'Neill, spokesman for the operators, declared that the industry could not meet the wage demands of the men and that it would cost \$140,000,000 a year increase in wages.

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Policeman's Dismissal Is Demanded by Labor

Dismissal of Captain Thorvald Brown, Oakland police officer, for arresting two officials of the United Automobile Workers of America has been demanded of the Oakland City Council by the Alameda County Central Labor Council.

The two arrested men were later released when the district attorney held there was insufficient evidence to support charges of vagrancy.

The dismissal was demanded also in letters to the City Council and to Chief of Police Bodie A. Wallman, from Frank Slaby, president of the local and one of the arrested men, and A. L. Soderlund, secretary of the union.

The City Council referred the letter to City Manager John S. Hassler without being read.

The letters charged Brown had taken upon himself "the task of disrupting Committee for Industrial Organization activities in Oakland and has violated the law and his obligations as a police officer."

International Labor Office Will Hold Early Conference on Textiles

The Conference of Textile Producing Nations called by the International Labor Office to meet in Washington will convene on April 2.

A report which will serve as a basis for discussions at the conference is now being prepared by the International Labor Office at Geneva, Switzerland. Contained in the report will be a compilation of available information concerning the productive capacity of plants and equipment, the productivity of labor, hours, wages and other conditions of employment and the way in which these are regulated, the volume and trends of employment and unemployment and the economic position of textile undertakings.

Another feature of the report will be an analysis of the social and economic factors affecting the various branches of the industry—the problems of access to raw materials and markets, the impediments to trade in textiles, the major factors in international competition, the causes of the depression in the industry, and the problem of technological unemployment.

The report also will outline steps that have been taken in various countries to control labor conditions and to assist and regulate the industry, and will conclude with a summary of the principal difficulties and problems to be faced in attempting to establish satisfactory social conditions in the industry throughout the world.

Textile Act Is Reintroduced— Unions Working to Pass Measure

The National Textile Act bill has been reintroduced in Congress by Representative Henry Ellenbogen of Pennsylvania.

Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, and the officers of the United Textile Workers have already launched a nation-wide campaign to secure early passage of this bill, for which a vigorous fight was made at the last session of Congress.

The National Textile Act bill, as it now stands, is very much the same bill that was originally introduced in Congress at the last session. The bill seeks to rehabilitate and stabilize the textile and hosiery industries by setting up basic and nationally uniform protections for the million and half persons employed in the industries.

Under the act a textile commission of five, appointed by the President, would fix minimum rates of pay for all classifications of workers, irrespective of age, sex or location.

Until the commission can fix minimum rates the law provides for a basic rate of \$18 a week for the

least skilled. Minimum rates will be established for various occupational classifications, as was the case under the N.R.A. hosiery code. Maximum hours will be thirty-five per week.

Adverse Ruling From London Given Canada Wage and Jobless Aid Laws

Canadian legislation for unemployment insurance, minimum wages, limitation of working hours and regulation of marketing was declared unconstitutional in London.

The ruling came from the judicial committee of the Privy Council, highest judicial body in the British Commonwealth of Nations. The committee upheld measures to regulate some trade practices and to help indebted farmers. The legislation was adopted by the Canadian Parliament in 1934 and 1935, when the government of Premier Bennett was in office.

Only two of the laws, however, have been put into effect—that to aid farm debtors, which was upheld, and that giving farmers the right to combine in regulating production and marketing of their products, which was declared invalid.

Special Guard Arrested

Threats of a sit-down strike at the Alameda City Hall vanished last Monday when the district attorney's office issued a warrant against Sumner D. Dodge, charging assault with a deadly weapon.

Dodge, a special officer, employed at the California Packing Corporation warehouse in Alameda, was taken into custody and bail was set at \$2000.

Dodge is said to have fired his revolver during a melee between sixteen company guards and a group of pickets. It was charged that the bullet grazed the head of one of the pickets.

District Attorney Earl Warren issued a statement in which he said:

"Special Officer Dodge had no right to use a pistol in this case. He was not protecting himself and the shooting was without any justification whatever. The shot was unjustified and dangerous regardless of whether the special officer intended to injure anyone, as the firing might have resulted in a general riot and injury to innocent people."

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Labor Difficulties To Be Investigated

A committee of three Los Angeles civic leaders has been appointed by Mayor Frank Shaw to investigate the labor difficulties between the Teamsters' Union and truck operators in the southern part of the state.

All groups concerned are said to have agreed to accept the recommendations of the committee as a basis for working out an understanding. These include the Teamsters' Union, truck owners, Waterfront Employers' Association and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

The principal point of controversy is the extent to which employees will be permitted to organize, says a newspaper report.

The committee will conduct its own investigation, but later may hold a formal public hearing, at which both sides may be asked to testify.

ENCUMBRANCES ON LAND

The President of Estonia, at an agricultural conference in that country, expressed the opinion that it was no longer possible to consider land only as a form of property with which the owner could do as he liked and on which debts could be loaded in the same way as was done in industry, where the turnover is quicker. He proposed the acknowledgment of a new principle that would fix a limit on the extent to which land could be mortgaged.

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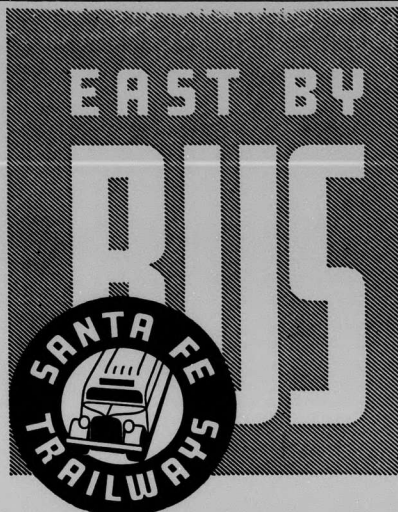
Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

In an article in a recent issue of "Editor and Publisher" treating the subject of alleged racketeering in the labor movement and the methods by which control of labor organizations is sometimes gained and held by individuals with none but purely selfish motives, Harry R. Calkins concludes with the following comment:

"While on this subject, let me suggest that anyone casting about for a model union constitution and, incidentally, for proof that a democratic union can be effective, may be referred to the International Typographical Union, daddy of all American unions. To the glory of printers, may it be said that they have never submitted to any czarism in their organization. Elections of international officers and referenda on important legislation are held by direct vote of the membership, and are fraud-proof. The I. T. U. has never been beset by racketeering, it does well in matters of wages, hours and conditions, it protects its ill and aged, and enjoys the respect of employers and the public. It has, however, steadily refused to pay its president more than \$7500 a year, and that is regarded by the presidents of many lesser unions as very small potatoes, indeed."

Yes, sir, we're feeling quite happy today, thank



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you. And proud, too. And why shouldn't we, after the splendid victory organized labor and its friends achieved at the special election last Tuesday? Ten of the sixteen recommendations made by organized labor were concurred in by the voters. Not a bad average, by any means. Of course, the cause of the great rejoicing was the success of Proposition No. 19. Just another example of what organized labor can do when it so wills. To all those valiants in organized labor in general and to the members of Typographical Union No. 21 in particular who rallied to this cause and who so unselfishly gave of their time and efforts for its success our personal thanks are extended.

E. J. ("Eddie") Gann, member of the "Wall Street Journal" chapel and the union's label committee, is on the receiving end of a stream of congratulations. Reason: The daughter recently born to his wife. The proud papa reports mother and infant doing nicely. The daughter is to be christened Patricia Louise.

Carl Madsen, tiring of the altitudinous heights of Idaho, has returned to San Francisco. He probably will "show up" on one of the newspapers.

A news dispatch states that a movement has started to name William Griffin, publisher of the New York "Enquirer," as Democratic candidate for mayor of that city. It was further stated that the movement has the active support of John J. Sullivan, a former vice-president of New York Typographical Union, and that Griffin holds membership in "Big Six." Sullivan, who has been prominent in Brooklyn political circles, declared the publisher "would be an ideal nominee because of his familiarity with problems of labor and capital, his freedom from religious or racial prejudice, and his devotion to American ideals."

Now that the "shouting and tumult" of election have passed, the opportunity again presents itself to better capitalize on union membership in a way that requires less effort and expenditure and which can bring more lasting results. Spend your union-earned money in the same effective way you have cast your vote—patronize the union label, card and button. Particularly, at this time, ask for the union printing trades' emblem on those menu cards—and tell everybody the "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal" and "Country Gentleman" are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Attention of our members is directed to a notice, in this issue of the Labor Clarion, of an evening course on "Contemporary Labor Problems" to be conducted by the University of California Extension Division.

MICHIGAN STATE PRINTER SIGNS

The Typographical Union of Lansing, Mich., has negotiated a closed shop contract with the Franklin De Kline Printing Company. The company holds the contract for state printing and is the largest printing office in Lansing. Under the contract twenty-one members of the union will be employed under union conditions.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Mailer foremen on daily newspapers of New York City are said to be the highest salaried ones in the country. Apparently "a protective order of foremen" still holds the "balance of power" in Mailers' Union No. 6. That is to say, no member would accept another foreman's job for less salary, but would endeavor to boost the same.

Charles Gallagher is foreman of the "Daily News" at a high salary. The president of the M. T. D. U. receives \$50 per month. Being president of New York Mailers' Union would appear to be a more "strenuous" job than that of president of the M. T. D. U., according to an article in the February New York "Printing Worker," entitled, "Gallagher Wants a Raise," as follows:

"A constitutional amendment is now being circulated in Mailers' Union No. 6 to increase the president's salary from \$600 to \$2000 a year. The president merely presides at meetings, and works full time as a mailer. If the members vote for this amendment an increase of the present assessment is forecast. Although President Gallagher pledged himself to economy about two years ago, expenditures continued to rise. Union headquarters were moved from the World building to the Herald-Tribune building, although the lease had not expired, and the union had to pay rent for two places. A full-time stenographer is now employed in place of a part-time worker. Two delegates to the I. T. U. convention cost nearly \$1000 each. This is more than Big Six spent for four delegates. President Gallagher recently presented a bill for \$535 for a return passage from France for himself and his family. He cut short his vacation abroad after being informed that the arbitrator had rendered a decision on the mailers' contract. Rumor is that he got back only one day before his vacation expired. The arbitrator rendered his decision on November 9, 1936, awarding the mailers a \$4 raise, but the extra 50 cents per day for subs working three days or less was lost. Double time for Sunday work is reduced to time and one-half unless the major portion of the day is worked. The amendment increasing the president's salary for services at union meetings is not in the interest of the members of Mailers' Union No. 6."

Anent moving of Mailers' Union No. 6 headquarters from the World building to the Herald-Tribune building, Rand Anderson, secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U., is foreman of the "Herald-Tribune"—just a matter of convenience to the secretary-treasurer, probably.

How ludicrous! A president of a local union of the M. T. D. U. seeking a salary of \$2000 a year, while the president of the M. T. D. U. receives \$50 per month.

If the New York union votes to pay its president a salary of \$2000 a year someone should "start the ball a-rolling" to increase the salary of the president of the M. T. D. U. to \$5000 a year or else a referendum calling for dissolution of the M. T. D. U.

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Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

Tom Nickola, secretary of Bartenders' Local No. 41, accompanied by the president and vice-president of the union, is in Sacramento working for the passage of the 4 a. m. closing law, also in behalf of other measures of interest to the bartenders that are coming up in the Legislature.

Local No. 41 has the top place on the list of contributors for the repeal of the anti-picketing law, while our other four locals closely follow.

Now that the anti-picketing law is repealed our next job is the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law. This has been a thorn in our side for a very long time, and it is a law that the employers will try to pull on us now that we have the right to picket. Cooks' Union No. 44 went on record at its last business meeting as being in favor of repeal and donated \$25 to the committee now engaged in that activity.

Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110 also went on record as being in favor of repeal and donated \$25 to help in the work. We draw this to the attention of the other culinary locals.

Local No. 44 has turned over an office in its headquarters to assist those who are making another attempt to organize the clerks, bell hops and other miscellaneous hotel help. A charter has been obtained from our international, and good progress is reported with the work. If we are successful this time in organizing and keeping alive this union it will give the culinary unions six locals in this city. If you happen to room in a hotel be sure to ask the maid and the clerk if they know anything about there being a union in town that is trying to organize them. The address of the union is 111 Jones street, in the Cooks' Union headquarters, and the office is open for applications from 9 a. m. until 6 p. m.

Remember that all Foster's, Clinton's, White Log Coffee Shops and the Pig 'n' Whistle are on our unfair list and should not be patronized; also if you happen to go into any of the big department stores ask the clerks if they belong to a union. Please bring this to the attention of your female relatives—they can do a lot of good work at the present time by saying a few words to the clerks.

New Working Agreement

The five culinary unions, members of the Local Joint Executive Board, will hold special meetings during this week for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee of the Local Joint Board, which has been negotiating for a new working agreement for the hotels of San Francisco.

These negotiations are being conducted by the Joint Board for all five unions, namely, Waiters No. 30, Bartenders No. 41, Cooks No. 44, Waitresses No. 48 and Miscellaneous No. 110. No agreement may be entered into unless satisfactory to each of the five locals.

The counter-proposal offered by Mr. Schaapfer, speaking for the hotel managements, is unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it does not meet the fundamental demands laid down by the five locals, and will be discussed at these special meetings, when also plans for further action will be made.

WALTER COWAN, President,

HUGO ERNST, Secretary,

Local Joint Executive Board.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have passed away since last reports: Thomas J. Wil-

liams, member of Carmen's Union No. 518; Martin Gleser, Carpenters' Union No. 22; Harold T. Branson, Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union No. 256; Joseph Gallata, Teamsters' Union No. 85; Martin Johnson, Alaska Fishermen's Union; George F. McGrath, Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 104.

MOTOR VEHICLE FEES

Motor vehicle fees totaling \$12,055,754.49 were collected by the California State Motor Vehicle Department in 1936, an increase of 14.14 per cent over the 1935 total of \$10,562,078.45. This total does not include the fees collected under the state caravanning act, recently held to be unconstitutional, nor the \$9,030,755.45 collected for the first time in 1936 as the "in lieu" tax.

More Pay for Workers

Settlements, with gains for the workers, have ended some of the "sit-down" and other strikes sweeping the nation, says the International Labor News Service.

At Springfield, Ohio, the Crowell Publishing Company, publishers of the "Woman's Home Companion," "Collier's" and other magazines, settled a strike of 800 pressmen. The company recognized the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union as sole representative of the men and agreed to begin collective bargaining negotiations.

In Massachusetts and New Hampshire shoe manufacturers capitulated rapidly to the demands of the United Shoe and Leather Workers for a 15 per cent wage increase. Seventeen thousand men struck and nearly all soon won their demands. Twenty-seven plants were affected by the settlements.

Eight hundred employees of the Northern States Power Company went on strike in Minneapolis, demanding wage adjustments, seniority rights and revised working schedules.

The first "sit-down" strike in Philadelphia, that of the Battery Workers' Federal Union against the Electric Storage Battery Company, was settled by an agreement reached in Mayor Wilson's office. The workers get an increase of 5 cents an hour and a week's vacation with pay each year.

"Sit-down" strikes were reported in several towns, ranging from Groton, Conn., to Santa Monica, Calif. "Sit-down" strikers were ejected at the plant of the Electric Boat Company in Groton and at a wallpaper plant in Decatur, Ill. In other plants workers held their own against attempts to eject them.

Assistant Secretary of Labor McGrady said that "there is nothing abnormal in the present situation." "So far as the number of strikes and man-hours lost are concerned, with the exception of the automobile strike, we are running a little below normal," he said in an interview.

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Pinkerton Labor Spies

The Senate Civil Liberties Committee hearings have been a picture of stupid and untruthful evasion struggling against determined inquiry. For as much as an hour together Senator La Follette would not get a single prompt and candid answer; but by sheer persistence he always got the answer at last. General Motors officials were on the stand; and the total of General Motors admissions was startling.

They admitted that they hired the Pinkertons in 1934 on account of the attempt of the American Federation of Labor to organize the automobile industry. Merle C. Hale of General Motors must have given a dozen evasive answers before this one came out—but it came.

They admitted that they knew that much of the "information" they received from the Pinkertons came from stool pigeons and "rats" in the G. M. working force. They admitted that they destroyed all notes, letters and memoranda relating to the spy business to keep the Senate committee from getting hold of the stuff. They admitted that even the bills, while showing G. M. expenditures of more than \$800,000 in two and a half years on spying, still were not complete and not honest.

And to cap the climax of admissions, Harry W. Anderson, labor relations director for the G. M. corporation, admitted that the Pinkerton service had not produced good results, and also that it was not dropped until the Senate investigation came along.

The house-cleaning which General Motors indulged in when the investigation turned its way was thorough. Hale, Anderson and other "labor experts" swore that they never kept any memoranda for more than a day or at most a week. Also, they testified that they stripped their files when they heard the Senate was likely to investigate. Both statements can scarcely be true.

Anderson testified that without permission he went through Manager Knudsen's files and threw in the waste basket everything relating to the spy business; and H. M. Hogan said that he told President Sloan's secretary to do the same.

General Motors' expenses for spying were shown to be \$839,764 in the two and a half years from January 1, 1934, to June 30, 1936.

CLEANERS AND DYERS' CODE

The cleaners and dyers' code ordinance, making it a misdemeanor to clean and press garments for less than the prices set, was given final passage by the Board of Supervisors Monday, but its effectiveness was held up for a week.

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, March 5, 1937

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water-tenders, J. A. McLeran and Ray Evans vice J. Stern and A. Guerrero; Tailors No. 80, Sam Gold vice Goldman; Teamsters No. 85, John P. McLaughlin and Milton Silva vice Joseph McCann and Louis Molinari. Delegates seated.

Referred to Organizing Committee: Application for affiliation of Gate-men, Watchmen and Miscellaneous Waterfront Workers No. 38-124.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of Building Trades Council. Family of late Thomas Doyle of Building Trades Council, acknowledging expression of sympathy in their bereavement. William Green, president American Federation of Labor, statement of Federation's controversy with Committee for Industrial Organization, and calling upon all national and international unions and subordinate units of the American Federation of Labor to give loyal support to it in the controversy. Moved to comply with the request; amendment, to file the communication. After lengthy debate amendment carried by 158 ayes to 44 noes. From executive council of the Federation on the same subject. United Textile Workers, Local No. 2532, thanking all labor unions, Teamsters' Union and Marine Federation for support during recent strike. Hairdressers and Cosmetologists, asking for support and demand for their union card when patronizing beauty shops. Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410, asking for demand for display of union card and clerk's button. Highway Council of Teamsters of the Pacific Coast, reciting progress of organizing activities and copy of resolution in their campaign in Los Angeles. Jewelry Workers, requesting the Council and its affiliated unions to use their stamp on jewelry, such stamp furnished by Paramount Manufacturing Company, 233 Post street. Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, stating the Lindemann & Hoverson Company of that city is now fair. Board

of Supervisors, inviting persons interested in proposed ordinance or code of fair competition in cleaning and dyeing industry to attend meeting before the board Monday, March 8.

Referred to Labor Clarion: Circular from Social Security Board at Washington, in regard to unauthorized employers' questionnaires to employees asking for information concerning wage earner's religion, nationality, union affiliation and education, not required by law.

Referred to Executive Committee: Stove Mounters No. 61, proposed agreement with Graham Manufacturing Company of Newark. Alaska Cannery Workers, resolution dealing with joint agreement of Cannery Workers here and in Seattle, containing identical conditions, but not specifying those conditions. Large numbers of resolutions adopted by many unions and central bodies, copies of their petitions to members of the State Legislature for passage of Mooney's pardon. Letters transmitting donations from the following: For Mooney Appeal Fund, through California State Federation of Labor, \$16.75; for Campaign Committee for Repeal of Anti-Picketing Ordinance, from Lithographers \$10, Hairdressers \$10, Masters, Mates and Pilots \$25, Corrugated Fiber Workers \$10, Pile Drivers No. 34 \$25, Ship Scalpers \$25, Bartenders \$500—total \$605.

From Campaign Committee for Repeal of Anti-Picketing Ordinance, letter stating that the committee did not indorse proposal to indorse a citizens' mass meeting or take part therein as requested by some unions, for the reason that committee did not feel that it has authority to override a procedure of long standing in both the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council by indorsing a mass meeting or demonstration not directly run by the labor movement. Later in the evening a motion was made that the Council indorse and send a speaker to a mass meeting to be held at Scottish Rite Auditorium Sunday, March 7; amendment, that matter be tabled. Amendment carried.

Requests Complied With: Committee for Repeal of Anti-Picketing Ordinance, that Council commend Judge Lazarus for his courageous stand on the question and his assistance in the campaign. Asphalt Workers, appearance and assistance of the secretary in presenting budget items to the city government. Motion Picture Operators, that legislative agent oppose Assembly Bill 2252.

Resolutions Presented and Adopted: Northern California Newspaper Guild, resolution of similar tenor to many heretofore adopted by this Council, petitioning Congress to make appropriation for the continuance of La Follette investigation committee, and its exposition of unlawful practices of employers in their efforts to coerce and control organized labor. Resolution of Street Car Men, Division No. 518, protesting rule adopted by the San Francisco Fire Department, requiring all matters affecting officers and employees of the department to be first submitted to the chief engineer before action thereon is taken, and further forbidding them "to take any matter contemplating any effect directly or indirectly upon the department, its management or operation, with any officials, officers, board or commission of the city and county or the State of California, except after approval in writing by the Board of Fire Commissioners," and making any violation of the said rule "sufficient cause for such penalty as the Board of Fire Commissioners in their judgment may impose"; the resolution is deemed to establish company union conditions in the department, and the Council goes on record as condemning such anti-union labor policy, and directs that the officers of the Council wait on the mayor and the fire commissioners to secure the rescinding of the said rule. District Council No. 2 of the Maritime Federation submitted a resolution upholding the sit-down strikers at Santa Monica against the Douglas Air-Craft Corporation, and condemning

District Attorney Buron Fitts and Governor Merriam for lining up against the strikers, and that these officials be furnished copies of said resolution. (Copy of resolution published elsewhere in the Labor Clarion.) Resolution submitted by Delegate Henry Schmidt of Longshoremen No. 38-79, relative to the Modesto cases, and petitioning the State Assembly to recommend to Governor Frank Merriam to immediately pardon Robert J. Fitzgerald, Reuel Stanfield, Victor Johnson, John Souza, Patsy Ciambrelli, Henry Silva and John Burrows, and leniency for John Rodger and Alphonse Buyle. (Resolution printed elsewhere in Labor Clarion.)

Report of Executive Committee—Complaint of Auto Mechanics No. 1305 against North End Repair Shop, referred to secretary to secure a conference between the parties. Wage scale and agreement of Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90 with Alaska Packers' Association indorsed subject to indorsement of the International Union. Secretary instructed to co-operate with Millinery Workers, United Leather Workers, Retail Clerks and others involved in the organization of department stores; to similar effect in controversy of Optical Workers with retail division and the Progressive Optical System. In the controversy between United Garment Workers, Cutters No. 45, with manufacturing firms in San Francisco and Oakland, committee appointed a sub-committee of three to secure a return to work if possible during the negotiations for a settlement. Wage scale and agreement of Machinists No. 68 with Metal Trades Association; committee recommends indorsement, subject to indorsement of the International Union. Controversy of the Warehousemen with the Butler Bros., which was on the point of resulting in a strike, was reported settled and two men restored to their jobs. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—To avoid any misunderstandings in the future, the General and Construction Laborers No. 261 will give notices to the Council when its representatives are requested to attend meetings before city and state officials. Millinery Workers are making efforts to organize department stores and have one matter pending before the Federal Labor Relations Board; held also with Council's secretary a meeting before the Retail Dry Goods Association. Jewelry Workers ask all to patronize the Jewelry Workers' union label. The Newspaper Guild is attempting to organize the employees of the United Press. United Garment Workers reported on new national agreement granting 11 1/10th per cent increase in wages, and reported strike of Cutters' Local No. 45 without giving them any notice of such intention. Cleaners and Dyers are conducting a campaign of organization; reported also A. F. of L. has granted them jurisdiction of all plants other than those operated in connection with laundries. Chauffeurs No. 265 have taken a strike vote against Yellow Cab Company, and demand \$5 a day. Culinary Workers are not making progress in their negotiations with employers. Can workers are seeking to secure an agreement and will confer with employers next Tuesday.

Receipts, \$1217.83; expenditures, \$1227.22.

Moved that when we adjourn we do so out of respect to the memory of Brother Thomas Doyle; carried.

Adjourned at 11:10 p. m.

Faternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
Clinton Cafeterias.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.

Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.

Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.

Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.

Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.

J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.

Shell Oil Company.

Standard Oil Company.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

PEOPLE'S
An Independent
100 Per Cent Union
DAIRY

Resolutions

Condemn Merriam and Fitts

Whereas, It has been brought to the attention of District Council No. 2 of the Maritime Federation that 345 Douglas Aircraft sit-down strikers were arrested in Santa Monica; and

Whereas, These strikers are making the supreme effort and sacrifices toward bettering their conditions and for the right of collective bargaining and to belong to an organization of their own choosing; and

Whereas, These men now on strike are up against one of the biggest corporations within the aircraft industry, the Douglas Corporation, which has refused to give consideration to the workers, thus resulting in the present strike; and

Whereas, Governor Merriam has indorsed the action of District Attorney Buron Fitts; and

Whereas, District Attorney Fitts did this even though he had been indorsed in the elections by the Los Angeles Central Labor Council and by District Council No. 4, Maritime Federation, in San Pedro; therefore, be it

Resolved, That District Council No. 2 of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific go on record strongly protesting and condemning such action of District Attorney Buron Fitts and Governor Merriam; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be mailed to all District Councils of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, and to all Central Labor Councils in California, for concurrence; and be it lastly

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to District Attorney Buron Fitts and to Governor Merriam.

Presented by District Council No. 2 of the Maritime Federation.

Indorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled, Friday evening, March 5, 1937.

Modesto Frame-up

Whereas, The special committee named by the California State Assembly, comprising Assemblymen Jack Tenney, Seth Millington, Kent H. Redwine, Paul Ritchie and Sam Yorty, to investigate charges of perjury and subornation of perjury in the Modesto Standard Oil frame-up of nine members of maritime unions, completed its hearings on February 27; and

Whereas, Said committee brought to light evidence proving that seven of the nine men were innocent of the charge of "reckless and malicious possession of dynamite," on which they were convicted; and

Whereas, The evidence proved that the convictions were secured chiefly on the perjured testimony of James Scrudder, self-confessed agent provocateur and labor spy employed by the Standard Oil Company; and

Whereas, The testimony before the committee

substantiated in every detail the confession of Scrudder made by him unintentionally in a conversation on December 1, which was recorded on eighteen dictaphone records, when he admitted that the union men had been framed and convicted on his perjured testimony at the trial; and

Whereas, The investigation strongly indicated that the other two men convicted were the victims of a deliberate entrapment by Scrudder; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council hereby expresses its appreciation of the work of the special Assembly committee in revealing to the people of the state and nation the facts of the unjust conviction and imprisonment of the union men; and be it further

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council hereby petitions the California State Assembly to recommend to Governor Frank F. Merriam immediate pardons for Robert J. Fitzgerald, Reuel Stanfield, Victor Johnson, John Souza, Patsy Ciambrelli, Henry Silva and John Burrows, and leniency for John Rodger and Alphonse Buyle; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent without delay to Governor Frank F. Merriam, Speaker William Mosely Jones, Assemblymen Jack B. Tenney, Seth Millington, Kent H. Redwine, Paul Ritchie, Sam Yorty, and the press.

Adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council March 5, 1937.

PAGEANT AT BRIDGE FIESTA

Plans for a spectacular international pageant to be staged at Crissy Field, at the Presidio, during the Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta, from May 20 to 23, are announced by Eric Cullenward, general manager of the fiesta. A cast of more than 3000 men, women and children and a symphonic orchestra of 100 pieces will participate in the pageant, which is to be held on three successive nights—May 20, 21 and 22—according to Cullenward.

Photo Engravers' Union

Announcement was made this week that at a recent meeting of the Photo Engravers' Union the members ratified a proposed agreement providing for the "closed shop" in photo engraving plants throughout northern California.

The agreement was negotiated several days ago by representatives of the union and the Northern California Photo Engravers' Association. Member companies of the association were to vote on the agreement later.

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Longshoremen's Union

By JOHN SCHOMAKER

At the reconvened membership meeting of I. L. A. Local 38-79, held Monday night, Chief Dispatcher Hogan reported that work has considerably slowed up. The time for the first two weeks of the thirty-second work period has been set at seventy hours. Because of the general slowness of the work the dispatchers offered the following recommendations, which were concurred in by the membership:

(1) The secretary to notify all I. L. A. locals that a distinct shortage of work exists in San Francisco; therefore, the Local would appreciate it very much if no visitors would come to San Francisco at present. (2) All visiting members should return home after their thirty-day visiting permits have expired. (3) No new applicants for work permits be examined by the Investigating Committee until all old permits are re-examined. (4) All sailor winch drivers should make a trip to sea during this slack season as the S. U. P. reports a shortage of winch drivers, these sailor winch drivers not to lose their permits during this period.

It was pointed out in the general discussion why the visitors should return to their home ports after expiration of thirty days. All visiting I. L. A. members were treated with the utmost courtesy, enjoying all the privileges of Local 38-79, except, of course, the right of voting in a referendum vote on a local question. Evidently the visitors enjoyed working in San Francisco because of the overwhelming desire of many to remain here. Many visitors stated that the working conditions were better than in their home ports and the system in general was better. However, the original intention of the plan was to have members of outside locals come to San Francisco to see the actual conditions and report back to their respective membership.

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It Pays to Organize!

Organized on Saturday, March 6, its members initiated into the union on Monday, engaged in a "sit-down" strike Tuesday, and an agreement granting increased wages and shorter hours entered into Wednesday.

Such is the record of the employees of the Western Nipple Manufacturing Company, who are members of the Production Machine Operators and Miscellaneous Metal Workers' Union No. 2044 of the American Federation of Labor.

Previous to forming the union these men were employed on piece-work, working fifty hours a week, with no pay for overtime. They are said to have averaged earnings of \$16 a week.

Under the new agreement, negotiated with the assistance of Thomas A. Rotell, secretary of the Union Label Section, they will receive a minimum of 50 cents an hour, a forty-hour week, time and one-half for overtime, and piece-work will be abolished. On the night shift the work-week will be forty hours.

Rotell, who also organized this union, declares that it will be difficult to convince the members of No. 2044 that unionism doesn't pay dividends.

Laundry Workers' Union Presses Fight Against Unfair Concerns

The local Laundry Workers' Union is at present engaged in a campaign to bring all classes of laundries into the union fold. This week the "rag" laundries are engaging the attention of the union officials.

Failing to induce the California Rag Laundry to enter into a wage and hours agreement with the union, the members employed by this concern went on strike on Wednesday last. The place was completely tied up.

Lawrence Palacios, president of the Laundry Workers' Union, says that a vigorous fight is being prosecuted against the firm with a view to bringing it to terms.

Stove Mounters' Union on Strike Against Two Local Employers

The local Stove Mounters' Union is carrying on a vigorous fight against the Electrogas Furnace Company and the Fox Furnace Company, the former of which is located at South San Francisco.

Union officials declare that the two companies agreed to sign agreements with the union similar to one recently negotiated by employers with the union at Stockton, but later refused to do so.

President Urges Upon Congress Need for Crop Insurance Law

President Roosevelt has asked Congress in a message to enact a program of crop insurance and storage of reserves to begin in the year 1938, and at first to be applied only to wheat.

The President said the crop insurance plan would aid not only farmers but consumers and business and the unemployment situation as well.

"It would help," he said, "to protect consumers against shortages of food supplies and against extremes of prices.

"And finally, it would assist in providing a more

nearly even flow of farm supplies, thus stabilizing farm buying power and contributing to the security of business and employment."

The President's message said that crop insurance and the storage of reserves "should be a part of the foundation of the agricultural policy which we are building."

The policy, he said, "must include the conservation of soil and water, better land use, increased farm income, and alleviation of distress in rural areas arising out of factors beyond the control of individual producers."

Six Firms Sign Union Agreements With Striking Luggage Workers

Agreements have been signed between the Luggage Workers' Union and six of the plants against which a strike was instituted last week for better wages and conditions.

Four firms still are resisting the demands of the union, but the strikers are confident they soon will fall into line. A strong picket line is being maintained and loyal support is being given the strikers by other unions.

Pharmacists' Union

Pharmacists' Union No. 838 of this city reports progress in its endeavor to bring into the fold of organized labor the workers in that profession. Headquarters of the organization are located at 273 Golden Gate avenue, in the Eagles' building. G. S. Woods is the president, who can be reached by phoning Elkridge 1241, and M. W. Hiller is secretary (Overland 9100). On the first of the month L. D. Miles was named organizer and business agent, his address being 669 Ellis street (Ordway 9065) and his aggressive efforts, aided by the individual enthusiasm of the membership, is counted upon to hasten the building of another strong unit in the local labor field.

The Pharmacists are affiliated with the International Retail Clerks, the State Federation of Labor, the San Francisco Labor Council, the District Council of Retail Clerks and the Union Label Section. They urge that when making purchases in the drug line the customer demand the union house card or the clerks' button.

The organization is also interested in the pending measure before the state legislature establishing a forty-eight-hour week for licentiate and registered assistant pharmacists and providing for one day of rest in seven—in nowise an unreasonable demand—and which has the support of the State Federation of Labor.

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Attack on Teamsters

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Highway Drivers' Council of California, affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, at its regular meeting on February 26:

"Whereas, A strongly intrenched and definitely unconscionable minority has established and maintained a complete dictatorship over the political and social destinies of the City and County of Los Angeles; and

"Whereas, The Bills of Rights of our federal and state constitutions have been ruthlessly voided by this unseen, small but powerfully rapacious group; and

"Whereas, These privileged exploiters of common American citizens have established an adamant and well-nigh invincible stand against the constitutional rights of working men and women to protect their economic and social status through organizations of their own choosing; and

"Whereas, The influence of this polluted political clique, combined with a rotten press, in Los Angeles, is a serious threat to all organized workers in the West; and

"Whereas, A flagrant and intensely vitriolic attack is now being launched by these political crooks on efforts of teamsters and truck drivers of southern California to organize; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this Highway Council of Teamsters take a determined stand in support of its sister locals in their present fight in Los Angeles and vicinity; this support to immediately take the form of open and sympathetic action throughout said Highway Council's entire jurisdiction; be it further

"Resolved, That the Highway Council of Teamsters enlist the support of all joint councils and local unions of our International, of state federations, city central bodies, and all other subsidiary A. F. of L. groups in this fight, to the extent of developing a powerful and favorable public opinion toward our Los Angeles locals; be it finally

"Resolved, That suitable communications be addressed to the above-named bodies, to the labor press and to the public press, outlining in unmistakable language the purpose and contents of this resolution."

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